Businces Notices.

Long Beach Hotel, Long Beach, Long Island, remains open until after Labor Day, Long Beach Inn open until Oct. 1st. A. E. Dick, Proprietor

Carl H. Schultz's Distilled Carboni is the best table water. It aids digestlet

New-York Daily Cribme.

SUNDAY, AUGUST 21, 1898.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

authorities at Hong Kong as to the right of the ships of Admiral Dewsy's squadron to dock and repair there. — At the desire of the Netherlands Government no representatives of the American Army or Navy or of the armies and navies of other countries will attend the installation of Queen Wilhelmina. — Emperor William in a speech at Mayence said that he was in favor of peace, but that its maintenance was best obtained by upholding the national prestige — A dispatch from Tangler says that the report of the death of the Sultan of Morocco was an error. Morocco was an error.

Morocco was an error.

DOMESTIC.—Admirals Sampson and Schley have been summoned to Washington to receive instructions as to their duties on the Cuban and Porto Rican commissions. — General Shafter will not be able to leave Santiago before the end of this week. — The National Conference at Saratoga continued the discussion of the policy to be pursued in connection with the new possessions. — The Herreshofts will held for the Morgan, isolin syndicate the with the new possessions. — The Herreshofts will build for the Morgan-Iselin syndicate the fastest and costilest 10-footer ever turned out. — Advices from Honolulu, dated August 11, say that the next day, August 12, was set for the raising of the American flag and the formal ratification of the annexation treaty; elaborate preparations had been made for celebrating the day.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.-Admiral Sampson's fleet arrived, and the arrangements made for welcoming the ships and their officers and men were carried out with great success; Mayor Van were carried out with great success; Mayor Van Wyck presented an address to Admiral Samp-son. The ships paraded up the North River to General Grant's tomb, where the National sa-lute was fired, and back to the anchorage at Tompkinsville. — The Republican State Com-Tompkinsville.— The Republican State in ittee called the State Convention to meet in Saratoga on September 27.— The Rev. Dr. Edward Augustus Bradley, vicar of St. Agnes's Chapel, Trinity Parish, died from apoplexy while watching the naval parade.— The French was a state of the first called the Chapel, 17kmly Parisa, deed a second watching the naval parade. The French Line steamship La Normandie carried the first mail to Spain since the war began. Through the failure of a parachute to open at Bergen Beach, a female aeronaut fell 200 feet and was killed.

THE WEATHER.—Forecast for to-day: Fair and warmer. The temperature yesterday: Highest, 81 degrees; lowest, 72; average, 75½.

Newsdealers in the country are beginning to comprehend the continually increasing demand for The Tribune; but readers can opposite page.

SPANISH DREAMS.

popular feeling in that country, it may be sur- rejoicing and acclaim. mised that he is suggesting all sorts of possible Cuba, Porto Rico and Manila. Possibly it may any such notion, he is a less wise man than has

been supposed. The most definite statement of claims to be to the effect that the Commission will discuss the following questions:

1. Cession of territory and the determination of conditions and indemnification by the United States against damage to public buildings, courts and State lands.

courts and State lands.

2 Indemnity for war and navy material mutually agreed on to come into the possession of the United States.

3. Conditions of and time for the evacuation

by troops and volunteers with the war material

4 Commercial and custom-house advantages

to be conceded.

5. The recognition of property of all kinds of all Spanish citizens, and the guarantees to be offered them during their stay in the island. 6. The form of government to be established

Looking back to the protocol, which determines what Spain has contracted to do in order to immediate evacuation of Cuba and Porto Rico was the primary condition. When Spain contracted immediately to evacuate the territory. she became bound to do so without getting pay for any part of it. All property of the Spanish Government in Cuba passed from its ownership and possession by the signature of the protocol and became property of the United States, or of such government in Cuba as may be ultimately established with approval of the United States, Spain cannot evacuate a property and at the same time own it and make its evacuation depend upon her assent to terms of sale. When Spain binds herself to evacuate, she parts with Red Cross societies and auxiliaries, Women's every show of claim to government property or land in Cuba.

The sixth question would be one which Spain for the purpose of urging that the United States should itself undertake the government of the Island, and not leave Spanish residents and their property at the mercy of the insurgent Cubans. It is conceivable that the Spanish Government may be prepared to urge with great earnestness that the United States itself should assume, at least for a term of years, the government of the Island which Spain evacuates, in order to assure reasonable and effective protection of Spanish residents and their property. Since this Nation would be governed in the oc-

the protection of just laws, or the possession of their individual property. On the face of things it has already ceased to be a question with which Spain has anything whatever to do what form of government may ultimately be established in Cuba. But strong interest in the welfare of Spanish residents of that island might excuse an appeal to the United States to give them the benefit of its protection and govern-

ment, at least for a term of years. But as to the rest of the business, Spain has to evacuate and in doing so abandons all claims against the United States, or all right to demand -commercial and custom-house advantages other than those which the United States concedes to all other nations. There will certainly be an end of the control of Cuba for the benefit of Spanish farmers or manufacturers, or with exclusive advantages to Spanish shippers or traders. All this and much more go necessarily with the word evacuate, and the guarantee to be offered to Spanish citizens will have to be such as the United States itself extends to the citizens of other Powers who find occasion to reside in this

"SUCH A WAR HAD SUCH A CLOSE." The seal is set. The most brilliant campaign of the age is crowned with the most brilliant celebration of victory that mind of living man recalls. Never have the historic waters of Manhattan seen quite so proud a pageant as that of yesterday. Never have old ocean's waters, in any time or region, seen one more impressive. The stupendous gathering of the fleets at Spithead in Her Majesty's Jubilee was incomparably greater in point of numbers. But its members were untried warriors, boasting only in putting their armor on. The stern warriors of yesterday had come straight from the scene of battle, still scarred and smoke-begrimed, tried in war's awful balances and not found wanting. The single Oregon or Brooklyn meant more, not only FOREIGN.—Porto Rican natives, incensed by outrages, rose against the Spaniards. — The American flag still floats over Clipperton Island, having been raised again after a Mexican naval commander had hauled it down and run up the Mexican flag in place of it. — The Hong Kong-Manila cable is again in operation. A question has been raised by the British authorities at Hong Kong as to the right of the ships of Admiral Dewey's squadron to dock and performance. making a forcel emission of this teen thousand miles and reporting at the end ready for instant battle. Here were she and her six consorts, coming straight from tremendous battle, not shattered and disabled, but in perfeet trim for holiday parade, with only sears and not a wound. It was a brilliant celebration. Not in the

trappings and the pomp of circumstance. It was severely plain and simple. There were no special edifices or vessels of adornment. There were no decorations but the Stars and Stripes. There were no intricate evolutions or drills of ships. There was merely the steaming in single file of the seven ships up the bay and river, to fire a salute at the tomb of the man who conquered on land as they at sea, and then to steam majestically back again. Even that in any event would have been impressive Augmented splender came from the settings of the act, the imperial city. the myriads of cheering spectators, the crystal air, and the sunlit dome of blue. But the supreme brilliance was from within, from the knowledge of what these grim, gray ships had done and what they meant to this land and to the world. For this was an epoch-making fleet. that had given the world a new revelation in war at sea. It was a fleet that had in one tremendous stroke shown to the world the exist ence of a new Power that must henceforth be reckened with as masterful and dominant, From its achievements will henceforth be reckoned dates in the world's new naval history.

Even the elements and the incidental vicissi tudes of the time contributed to the day's success. The day before came storm and gloom, presaging failure for the pageant. Thus thousands were turned away from flocking to the scene. Till late at night, and to an early morning hour, the squadron was not sighted, and doubt prevailed as to its getting here in time. But the morning dawned in that perfect splendor which now and again marks this climate as make sure of their paper by ordering from the lovellest on earth. Land and sea and sky this office, For subscription rates, see combined to show forth nature's charms in most tainly on time as they were on hand that Sunday morning off Santiago Harbor. The people were here, too, reckoned not by hundreds or by It is to be hoped that the language attributed thousands, but by hundreds of thousands. The to Señor Sagasta, which appears sufficiently arrangements were perfect in their liberty and characteristic to indicate that he probably ut- simplicity. There were no fenced and barred tered it, does not represent his own real thought. stands, exacting sordid pence from eager pa-If he seriously entertains any such hope as he | triotism, but all the grassy and wooded slopes appears to express, he is doomed to disap- of Riverside were open to whosoever would, pointment. In view of the fact that he has without a fee and without, we may be proud to shown ability in dealing with Spanish passions say, abuse of the high privilege. There was and prejudices, and with the shifting currents of universal satisfaction as there was universal

"Such a war had such a close." At the gates gifts by the United States, in order to soften for of the metropolis of the Nation for which they the Spanish people the thought of giving up fought and triumphed, under the million eyes of those who put their trust in them and not in seem to some people in that country that the vain, bearing no blots on their escutcheons but United States is likely to forego all compensation the gloried sears that showed at once their peril tion for the cest of the war, and in addition to and their invalnerable strength, the victors in pay Spain for all the property which she leaves our latest war moved on their gladly solemn behind in evacuating any island. If Sagasta has pilgrimage to where, in the heart of the great city he loved so well and in the proudest shrine of the great land he saved from dissolution, reposes the dust of the Great Commander. There presented by Spain comes by way of Havana. they saluted the silent ear of death with the thunderous music that had so often wakened at his call. And there, as the last echoes waned, and swelled, and waned again into reluctant stillness, they received in accents audible to the soul's sense alone his answering salute, the final benediction of triumphant war, "Let us have peace!"

DUTIES AFTER THE WAR.

The war is ended. The fighting is done. The flags are hauled down. The pomp and circumstance have faded out of view. But need and suffering remain, and mercy's holy work must duty in the Antilles, there to remain indefsecure cessation of hostilities, we find that the initely. There are soldiers' families in destitution. There are perhaps some few survivors of jects of the loving kindness of the Nation which entered the war for humanity's sake, and whose most faithful servants soldiers are.

Never, perhaps, has a generous and sympathetic nation responded more promptly and efficlently to such a call than this one did. Quickly as the two hundred thousand volunteers thronged to the front, the many more than two hundred thousand women and men joined hands in work for their health and comfort. In city layman could be with the wrongs inflicted by and town and village there sprang into being the law's delays. They do indeed constitute in National War Relief associations, and what not, for providing and maintaining trained nurses. furnishing medicines, ice, clothing and appetizcould not suggest without impertinence, unless | ing food, and in general doing all that gentle non-combatants can do to encourage their champlons in the field and to care for those who are stricken in the strife. The work thus done has been vast in volume, and in practical efficiency

and benefit above all estimation But now that "the tumult and the shouting dies" and the fierce inspiration of triumphant strife is ended, this work must not yet lapse. It is as needful as ever. Its leaders wisely recognize that fact, and let their efforts show no flagging. Indeed, their efforts are intensified by more direct personal application. It is easier to cupation of the island by well-established prin- reach suffering soldiers at Montauk Point than calls them cumbrous and impossible, providing ciples of international law, it is not to be sup- at Santiago; which fact is made to mean not as they do at every stage for "countless prelim-

tion, but that more is done for them with the same, and perhaps more, exertion. And this is something that the whole generous public, as well as these devoted women, must remember. Not until the last service is rendered will the soldiers be mustered out. Not until the last sufferer is succored and the last need supplied must the work of mercy cease or the popular bounty which supports it be withheld.

THE UNRETURNING BRAVE.

Preparations for a joyful welcome to the returning heroes of the war have not even for the moment obliterated the recollection of these who will never return. And it is fitting that even while the public voice acclaims the living. and all the more at such a time, it should pay a reverent tribute to the dead. The last full measure of devotion has been exacted from comparatively few of all who went forth to serve their country in readiness for any fate, but every glorious sacrifice has desolated a circle of homes. These unreturning brave have follow them. The tears of their countrymen are less for them than for those whose grief the memory of their deeds may alleviate but can never console.

An, if begide the dead Slumbered the pain!
Ah, if the hearts that bled
Slept with the slain! If the grief died!-but no; Death will not have it so.

In truth, while it exults the Nation thinks with deep emotion of those "who sleep in uneknown and sunken graves, whose names are "known only to the hearts they loved and left, versal compassion is due and will be paid,

DISCUSSING FOREIGN POLICY.

The National Conference on the Foreign Polley of the United States, which met at Saratoga on Friday last, was originally intended to be a demonstration against following further the well-established policy of the Nation, and in favor of switching off into some new and untried path. It was, that is to say, to be opposed to annexation of any more territory, and was to urge that the principles of Jefferson and Adams be repudiated and the Nation they founded be henceforth shut up within a sort of Chinese wall of seclusion. Its motto was to be, Whatever concerns humanity does not concern us. But that programme could not be carried out. The influence of events was too strong. Men might as well have tried to get up a conference for the repeal of the law of gravitation. So it was turned into an open conference, for the discussion of foreign policy from any point of view, and, as might have been expected, it quickly began to tell most strongly in exactly the opposite direction from that which was at first intended.

The salient features of Friday's sessions were undoubtedly Mr. Miller's argument in favor of the Niearagua Canal and Judge Grosscup's in favor of territorial expansion, Hateful as the idea of an isthmian canal, at least under Amer lean control, is to the Little Americans, the urgent need of such a work is now all but universally recognized. Scarcely anything has been more clearly demonstrated by the war. Mr. Miller's questions, Is the canal feasible? and Is it desirable? have both been answered in the affirmative, beyond all challenge or dispute. The only question is whether this Nation has the wisdom and the courage to act up to the require ments of its welfare and of its destiny. It ought not to take long to answer that question, once and forever. Mr. Miller said that one of the best results of the war was that it would compel the building of the canal. It is perhaps not too much to say just that, and even to add that the war was scarcely too high a price to pay for the canal, if it were true that the canal would never have been built without it. We believe it would have been built without the war, though probably not nearly as soon as it is now likely to be built. That it will speedlik be built, under American control, is one of the redeeming features and consolations of the war.

Judge Grosscup stated the case for our traditional policy with admir He showed that it will be no breach of past faith nor menace to future prospects for this Nation to assume the obligations of its duty toward mankind and to enter upon the realization of its higher destiny. It will be no injury to self to cease from sordid introspection and to survey the widening field of our relations to humanity. "There is moral elevation in a wide outlook." If a century and a quarter ago our fathers set up an example for all the world, it would be shame to us to shrink from playing our National part in the working out of the world problems to which they gave the initial impetus. Theirs was an age of political unrest and of transcendent changes in the social con stitution of the world. They made the young Republic a potent and directing force therein. No less momentous are the processes of the present day. Surely the Republic grown to manhood and endowed with knowledge, power and wealth unrivalled should not fear to make itself again a force for righteousness and honor. The choice is between the introspection and stagnation of China and the outgoing and progress of Great Britain. And the Nation that is to make that choice belongs not to the Mongolian, but to the Anglo-Saxon race.

THE LAWS DELAYS.

Mr. Joseph H. Choate's cogent and animated vindication of trial by jury before the American Bar Association on Thursday would be far less valuable than it is if it were nothing more than that. The subject is an old one, and much learning and eloquence have been expended on it during many years. Moreover, there is little evidence worth considering that the jury system is in need of vindication. That, indeed, seems to have been the feeling of Mr. Chonte still go on. There are sick and wounded soldlers himself in preparing his address, and he might in camp and hospital. There are armies still on not have thought it worth his while to revert at length to one of the ancient and firmly rooted he not desired by appropriate excursions from his the Cuban reconcentrados. All are proper ob- text to declare his views in unmistakable terms concerning various facts and tendencies of legal administration with which long observation has made him painfully familiar. This is far from saying that those parts of his address which immediately related to his specific subject are not deserving of attention and of admiration. On the contrary, the whole of it is full of interest and of charm.

Mr. Choate is as strongly impressed as any a multitude of cases a substantial denial of justice. But in his view they do not reside in the jury system itself, but in the methods which, while attending it, are not of its essence, "There is nothing," he says, "in the whole realm of litigation so short, sharp and decisive eas the ordinary fury trial. . . It would not be possible to devise a mode of trial which in its actual operation would more absolutely preclude delay." But between the joining of sone and the trial, and between a righteous verdict and its realization, there are most grievous delays "which are the direct result of vicious legal machinery." Foremost of these, in Mr. Choate's opinion, seem to be the codes of procedure which have usurped the place of a simple practice regulated by rules of court. He

posed that it would deny to Spanish residents that as much is done for them with less exer- inary motions, each a litigation in itself." And "more than 3,600 sections, each section preg-"nant with some procedure," is a fruitful source of delay "which could be and ought to be cut up by the roots." It may be neither safe nor profitable for laymen to engage in the discussion of the merits of the codes, which is still carried on with as much vigor and possibly with as little prospect of agreement as if it had been just begun; but it is not unpleasing to hear one side of it represented with such boldpess and conviction by so eminent a lawyer of the period in which codes have flourished.

Other causes of delay, aside from "the abou-"inable system of references which is the prac-"tleal substitute for a trial by jury," and which "wears out the lifeblood of the parties and piles up an accumulated mass of expense for "the fees of lawyers, referees and stenogra-"phers fatal to the patience and endurance of "effents," are the congestion of calendars and the granting of new trials for trivial and insubstantial errors. Referring to the former, Mr. Choate acknowledges that the Constitutional ceased from their labors, and their works do Convention of 1894, over which he presided, made a great mistake in not retaining that clause of the judiciary article which provided for a special commission to clear off arrears of appeals. With reference to the latter he declares that a new trial should never be granted. even for manifest errors, when it is clear that 'no positive harm has resulted and substantial 'Instice been done "

We have said that on questions of procedure it may become the laity to speak with diffidence; but there is a particularly vigorous passage in Mr. Choate's address wherein he takes a position which assuredly no intelligent man "the hearts of those who oft in happy dreams should hesitate to agree with and support to will hear the footsteps of return." And to all | the best of his ability. "There is one other whose sorrow can never die the tribute of unl- abase," he says, "against which we can at least "utter an indignant protest. I mean the toleraction of judicial candidates who are willing or 'permitted to pay for their nomination, or to pay "their party for their election. No matter what "their personal or professional qualifications in "other respects may be, such a means of reach-"ing the office cannot but degrade the bench." It has long appeared to us, but never more plainly than in recent years, that this practice of levy ing on judicial candidates, whether the exact tion be regarded as the price paid for a nomination or as a contribution to success at the polls, is indecent and demoralizing. It ought to be abolished, if necessary through the agency of legislation prescribing rigorous penalties for its indulgence.

Amid so much that is interesting and excellent in Mr. Chonte's address we note one omission which we regret. He insists upon a unanlmous verdict, and, properly we think, will not concede that in a criminal case, a juror being incapacitated, the remaining eleven constitute a tribunal competent to decide the cause, even with the consent of people and defendant. But such an accident has many times, and recently, produced the onerous delay which Mr. Choate deplores, and we wish that, bearing this in mind, he had referred with approval to the arrangement lately introduced in France by which two additional jurymen are drawn, sworn and seated in the box to meet such an emergency, while taking no part in the trial except as listeners unless called upon in sciences sion to fill a vacancy. We can see no possible objection to such a device which its practical advantages do not far outweigh. It seems to provide a safeguard which bar associations and legislatures ought to take under careful consideration, and our belief is that it is one of he few provisions of the French law which we might profitably adopt.

TRANSIT IN EXCELSIS.

The finest feature of yesterday's celebration was, by common consent, the handling of the great multitudes of people that travelled between Manhattan and Brooklyn by the elevated railroad that now occupies the East River Bridge. Nothing could have been more worthy of a liberally conducted, broad-minded corporation that, having received some little benefit from the public in the way of a franchise, sets out regardless of cost to repay its debt to the public a thousandfold. Nothing could be more thoroughly admirable than the way in which Indeplable evidence of breeding was observed publicans from up the State, when they heard of it rose to meet a great emergency and executed perhaps the most formidable task ever set before such a concern.

It was evident in advance that the rush of travel between the boroughs would be enormous, and preparations were accordingly made. The result was gratifying and impressive in the highest degree. At the very height of the rush the railroad generously refrained from running a single through train on any branch of its system, thus affording all passengers the opportunity of climbing stairs and changing cars without extra cost. At the same time it persistently, with the heroism of a Spartan mother, kept the Bridge train service down to one-half its normal compass. Thus the dear people were enabled to mingle with each other ie truly democratic fashion, even to the extent of standing on each other's feet and crushing in each other's ribs in the delightful effort to get three persons into space designed for one. Those little "dinky" trains were really the very apotheosis of commodious and elegant transit.

Yes, that was the supremely resplendent featare of the day we celebrated. It was a credit and an honor to New-York. It would have done no discredit to Squedunk Centre, or even to Wayback Crossroads. . .

Ton for ton, gun for gun, our warships are the best in the world. They excel all others. They

There really seems to be no good reason for the alleged expectations of Porto Ricans, that their island will soon-or ever-be admitted as a State of this Union. There are some uncommonly strong reasons why all such expectations, if they really do exist, should not be fulfilled,

The asphalting of Sixth-ave, is just now a subject of more interest to the average New-Yorker than the disposition of Luzon or Mindanao or the nomination of candidates for Governor. The money for the work, under special legislative provision made during Mayor Strong's administration, ought to be in hand, and now is the time to do the work. If the old stone pavement is relaid it will have to be torn up again in a few years, as the thoroughfare is sure to be asphalted sooner or later. If the Wigwam has diverted the funds provided to other uses it will in due time be called upon for an explanation of the proceeding; but if not there seems to be no reason why the much-needed work should not go straight ahead.

Marshal Blanco's resignation was a petty, not to say pettish, act, more fitting in an author of mule stories than in a soldier or statesman.

Dewey struck the first and perhaps practically the last blow in the war, the leaves in his laurel thus branching both ways. It is not to construed as a reproach to any bureau of administration that he, in all likelihood, got along better without being tied to it by cable. The continuity of that ruptured filament can now be restored without any military disadvantages, and when "the angel of the stormy sky glides down the sunken wire" en route to the Philippines she will be able to make all the connections and get through with unruffled wings and sensibilities. From numerous points of view it was a capital idea to cut the cable

as the law is, and the credit of the notion is solely due to Dewey, who seems as clever in policy as in strategy, and the master of all sorts of shrewd expedients. When he comes back Dame Columbia will meet him on the front doorstep, the restored cable having admonished her beforehand of his home-coming.

The iron crown of Bismarck's desert is more regal than the golden one of the Empire, and since his death, if not before, the Emperor has found out that it was undoubtedly "made in

PERSONAL.

William Barris, who lives near Beaver Falls, Penn., is seeking medical treatment for the restora-tion of his voice. During the McKinley-Bryan campaign Barris was an ardent free-silver man. One night at a street meeting he became very enthusiastic, and while giving a mighty cheer for his favarite candidate something cracked, and he has not been able to speak above a worsper since, atthough he has been treated by some of the most noted specialists of Pittsburg and other cities.

Walter Wrenn, the distinguished India civil Watter Wron, the disk age, had service "conch." who died a few days ago, had a ratner remarkable history. He had not completed his education when as a result of a kick ie received at school, he was attacked by spinal isease, which compelled him to leave off reading for honors and to content himself with a pass degree, and for years made him a helpless cripple. Such a misfortune would have overcome most men, but it did not master Mr. Wrenn. He devoted him-self to preparing ounds for the india civil service, and with such signal auccess that for several years 50 per cent of als pupils passed the examinations.

Grant Allen can boant of having English, Scottish, Irish and French blood in his veins. He was born in Kingston, Ont. fifty years ago, and one of his appointments, after a distinguished University cateer at Oxford, was that of principal of the then newly established Government college at Spanish Town, Jamaica.

Ernest Crofts, R. A., whose appointment many keeper of the Royal Academy, in succession to the late Philip Calderon, R. A., was recently an-nounced, was born at Leeds in 1847. He was eduated at Rugby and Herlin, afterward studying art in London as a pupil of A. B. Clay, and inter at Düsseldorf under Fraiessar Hünten. His first picture was hung at Burlington House in 1874, and four years later he was elected an Associate of the Royal Academy, becoming a full Academician in

Stanley Hollister, the well-known Harvard our, who died at Fort Monroe Hespital on Thursday com the effects of wounds received in the charge of the Rough Riders on San Juan Hill, was one of the most popular of Harvard athletes. He rowed the most popular of that are alone the Varsity crew at Poughkeepsle in the summer of 96, and was substitute on the 97 crew. Before that he was on the Varsity crew in 95 until a few days before the race at New-London against Yale, when he was taken sick and was forced to retire from the bout. In his freshman year he rowed on the 96 class crew against the Yale freshmen at New-London. Of Cardinal Angelo de Pietro, who is mentioned

s a possible successor to Pope Leo XIII, it is old that he is the son of a shepherd of Enverons. Rome, and is already called the "Holy Man." He Rome, and is already called the "Holy Man." He is seventy years old, and was educated for the priesthood by the bishop of his diocese. When he was a simple priest, visiting a certain monastery, an old monk threw himself on his knees and kissed the buckle of Pietro's shoe. The young priest, much taken aback, asked the reason for the demonstration. The monk, raising his eyes heavenward sold. Father, when you are Pope I shall be dead, so I wish now to kiss your holy foot."

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

After 130 years of daily service the oldest workg engine in the world was recently released from I labor and will now simply do duty as a relic. Birmingham, England, began the manufacture steam engines. Two years later they built an ugine for the Birmingham Canal Navigation Com-The engine had a thirty-two-inch cylinder ompared with modern engines. But a low pres-ure of steam was used, for which reason the great ower produced by modern high-pressure engines ould not be realized. The James Watt Company will now furnish the canal company with two triple-expansion vertical engines with a capacity of pumping daily 12,712,600 gallons of water, while the old engine will rest.

As to its Value. I tell you, sir, the Spa ull-fighting proclivities must not be thoughtle

Perhaps you think they are of some value, Certainly. Did you ever hear of any ope

very ordinary-looking couple, who kept to themelves and paid but slight attention to the passing throng. But one night two English royalties arthe couple and spoke most graciously to them. his own motion, without previous consultation. Then every one wanted to know who they were. with muchine Republicans of the city, but the Reess. An English lady was o eved talking to them one night, and the inquistive crowd surged round her. "Do tell us who she

A Day to the Cause.—Mrs. De Gadd-I heard the awfulest things about Mr. De Good to-day. They my he steals the church funds.

Mr. De G. Nonsense.

Mr. De G. Nonsense.

Mrs. Verageod, that Mr. De G. Nonsease.

'Oh, I've no doubt it's frue. Mrs. Veragood, that horred young widow, you know, seems to be infatigated with him, and I shouldn't wonder a bit if they'd pawn the communion service for a bridal outfit. By the way, Mrs. Fluesoul has not been out of the house for a week, and people think her husband has been beating her: but that isn't a circumstance to the way they talk about Mrs. Highmind, I saw ner on the street to-day, and she said she felt sick but most likely she'd been on an optim debauch. She has her husband's collars and cuffs washed at a c'hinese laundry, and she's been seen to go there for them herself. Oh, she's a terror'. Mrs. Highup's husband has been away for two weeks and I've got my opinion about u, too. Poople say Mrs. Tistop's hired girl left two weeks and, the very day Mr."

"See here! Where did you hear all this?"

"I've been out collecting money for the heathen."

"New York Weekly.

George Grossmith, comparing American humor with English, says: "A New-York gentleman was once chaffing me about my pronunciation of cerain words, and I was very much amused at it. So I said to him: 'It's our language, you know, We invented it before you were discovered.' He was a bit abashed at first. Then he said: 'That's Well, I think it's about time you learned to speak it.' It is very difficult to score off an Amerian, and you can't play a practical joke on one it all. I've often gone, when I've had a friend with me, into some old city bank, like the Bank of Engand, for example-staid old place, you know We've marched up to the counter, and I've said quite calmly to the old gentleman behind it, 'Can't I have a brandy and soda and some sandwiches? They've always been most polite, and taken it seriously, saying: 'We don't keep brandy and soda and sandwiches here.' 'But you have them ordered in from outside. 'Yes, but that, of course, is for ourselves,' and so on, all quite gravely and without the susplcion of a smile or the slightest quiver of the muscles of the countenance to indicate a sense that a practical joke was fooling around, And in America you would have fared differently?" "Rather. I went once to the State House in Hartford, Conn. There was a man standing at the entrance, an official with a band around his hat; so I stepped up to him and said; 'Can you tell me if this hotel is conducted on the European plan? He simply looked at me, and calmly said: 'Any more?' Then there was a moment's awkward pause, and I had to walk out."

Ornamental, Also Useful. Mrs. Suddenrich-What wful nice spoons them are! Dealer-Yes, madam; they are our very latest designs.

Mrs. S. Are they to eat fruit with?

Dealer-They are souvenir spoons, madam.

Mrs. S. Gimme a dozen. Our new French
makes elegant souvenir.—(New-York Weekly.

in one of the windows of Daikeith Palace there is a large silver bowl, dated 1702, over two thousand ounces in weight, says "The Pall Mall Maga-The royal arms are engraved upon it, was the property of John, second Duke of Argyle, at one time Ambassador to Spain. He left it to his daughter, Lady Mary Coke, sister to Lady Four similar bowls are known to exist in Great Britain; they were formerly used for washing plates, knives and forks in the room during the course of a banquet. This bowl has since key toddy when the present Duke came of age, in

Saving Himself.—She—After we are married we must economize. I shall bake my own bread.

He—Very well, darling: If you really want to do it.
I won't object: but you shan't bother your little. carly and restore it late, making it silent in war | head about baking mine. - (Brooklyn Life.

STATE CONVENTION CALLED.

REPUBLICANS MEET IN SARATOGA ON SEPTEMBER 27.

A SHORT MEETING OF THE STATE COMMITTED DISCUSSION OF THE GOVERNORSHIP CANDIDACY.

Probably the shortest of the many meetings of the Republican Stat: Committee at the Fifth Avenue Hotel was that of yesterday, when it took only four minutes to transact the business which had caused the members of the committee to gather from all parts of the State. Benjamin B Odell, fr., the chalrman of the committee, called for order promptly at noon, in Parlor DR of the hotel, and when the roll of the committee had been cailed, William Barnes, jr., of Albany, moved that the Republican State Convention be called to meet in Saratoga at noon on Tuesday, September 27. The motion was carried without a murmu of dissent, and Mr. Odell announced that the com-mittee's next meeting would be in the United States ilotel, la Saratoga, at 8 o'clock on the evening of Monday, September 26. The committee then 44

journed The rollicall of the committee showed that the districts were represented as follows at the meeting 1-CHARLES L. PHIPPS, proxy for William J. Young 2-D. M. HURLEY proxy for Andrew Jacobs.

D. M. HURLEY proxy for Andrew Jackes.

Not represented.

ROBERT A. SHARKEY.

JOHN G. DECIBERT.

ROBERT M. JOGNSTON.

HUGH MROBERTS. Proxy for Charles W. Alexander M. JOGNSTON.

CONNELL'S VAN COTT.

CHARLES H. MURRAY.

CLARENCE W. MEADE.

GEORGE HILLIARD.

AMASA P. THORNTON.

GEORGE W. WANMAKER.

JOHN REISENWEBER.

FRANK RAYMOND. proxy for Otto Irving Western Milliam H. TEN EYCK.

BESJAMIN H. TEN EYCK.

LEWIS H. VAH.

LEWIS H. VAIL. CORNELIUS V. COLLINS, WILLIAM BARNES, Jr. HOBART KRUM.

LOUIS F. PAYN, prony for Stephen Moffit S. B. MEAD, proxy for John T. Mott.

Nate represented.

JOHN S. KENYON, proxy for Francis Hendricks.

JOHN S. KENYON, proxy for Francis Hendricks.

JOHN S. PARKHURST.

ARCHIE D. SANDERS.

GEORGE W. ALDRIDGE.

JOHN R. HAZEL.

Nat represented.

W. B. HOOKER, proxy for William J. Glann.

Edward Lauterbach was the only member of the Advisory Committee present at the meeting, United States Senator Thomas C. Platt, the head of the Advisory Committee, was at the hotel most of the day, but he did nor attend the meeting. He sat in one corner of the barroom for hours talking to members of the State Committee and other Republican politicians, who took turns in the conversation, one at a time. Mr. Platt apparently had selected a seat behind a table where there was room for only two chairs, with the purpose of having inlyidual talks with the politicians from up the State. He sat in one chait and the politicians, one after another, dropped into the other chair and talked with him in low tones. Mr. Platt was engaged in the task of ascertaining the sentiment of Republicans in several districts of the State regarding the choice of a candidate for Governor, and particularly as to the sentiment in favor or against the renomination of Governor Black.

PAYN WORKING FOR BLACK. Louis F. Payn, the State Superintendent of In-

surance, who is Governor Black's closest political versations with Mr. Platt with a furtive eye, and took care to steer to Mr. Platt's corner several politicians with whom he had conferred previously and had posted as to what he wished Mr. Platt to hear. Among the members of the State Committee who were working with Mr. Payn to convey favorable opinions of Governor Black to Mr. Plate were George W. Aldridge, John F. Parkhurst, Bare net if. Davis and Cornellus V. Collins, who hold offices by Governor Black's favor. With them had come Charles S. Francis, of "The Troy Times," one of the Governor's stanchest friends, and several Republicans who hold State offices, including Deputy Attorney-General Davis, John T. McDonough, of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, Charles R. Skin-ner, the Superintendent of Public Instruction, Colonel Davidson, Deputy Secretary of State, and Frederick P. Easton, Superintendent of Buildings In Albany. They had all come to the city to talk in favor of Governor Black's renomination, and several of them were in fear and trembling for a time on account of reports they had heard as to the hostility of Senator Platt to the Governor and as to the possibility that he might be tempted to try to prevent the Governor's renomination by aging the movement in favor of Colonel Theolors Lemuel E. Quing, president of the Republican

County Committee, had increased the fright of the Governor's supporters by going down to Montauk Point on Friday and holding a conference with aved, and after dinner the Princess went up to Colonel Roosevelt. Apparently Mr. Quick went of Mr Quigg's visit clusion that Mr. Quigg had be Senator Platt as a special emissary. Mr. Quist had brought back the report that Colonel Roosethe Queen's masseuse, who is now on her weding trip. She has rubbed Her Royal Highness's
knee and Her Majesty's feet and—she has rubbed

Black or any other regular Republican candidate against Governor
Hack or any other regular Republican nomines.

Senator Platt said to some of his friends that the velt would be willing to run for Governor as the visit of Mr. Quigg to Colonel Roosevelt was made without his knowledge or advice. Other machine Republicans in the divy declared yesterday that the visit looked like officious mediling on the part of Mr. Quige, whose dislike of Governor Black had tempted him to embarrass his political associates seriously on several occasions. After hearing what the local Republicans had to say about Mr. Quige's visit, the friends of Governor Black felt easier, but they increased their efforts to give to Senator Platt information regarding the strength of the Governor in the country districts of the State.

Edward Lauterbach was active in savising the country Republicans that the nomination of Colonel Roosevelt would be a mistake. He declared that the Equor men of the city, the Germans and most of the Hebrews would vote against Colonel Roosevelt as a candidate for Governor on account of the way in which the Excise law and city ordinances were enforced by the police during Mayor Strong's administration. Senator Platt would say nothing as to his own leanings. He has been careful thus far to refrain from committing himself in favor of or against the renomination of Governor Black To Colonel Roosevelt he is supposed to be hostile on account of the Colonel's outspoken independence of political machine methods, and he is said to have remarked that there would not be much left of the Republican machine in a few months after Colonel Roosevelt took his seat as a Republican Governor.

Although the meeting of the State Committee was so brief yesterday, few of the members of the committee went to see the victorious American fleet on its way up or down the North River. Most of them were too busy talking about politics. They impored about the hotel lobby until late in the afternoon and then those who had come from country districts took their departure from the city. Louis F. Payn and other supporters of Governor Black said as they were going away from the hotel that they felt more certain than ever of flovernor Black's renomination.

IN AID OF THE RED CROSS.

A FETE AT THE SUMMER HOME OF JAMES & BREESE, IN SOUTHAMPTON, LONG ISLAND.

A midsummer fete for the benefit of Red Cross Auxiliary No. 5, Cot Equipment, was held yesterday at the house and grounds of James L. Brees, in Southampton, Long Island. The afternoon entertainment was in charge of Mrs. William S. Hoyt and Mr. Breese looked after the evening entertainment, which consisted of an elaborate vaudeville performance. The show was held in a large test on the lawn in the rear of the house. After the show there was dancing in the house, and in the large studio adjoining supper was served. The tickets were still out to the same and the same studio adjoining supper was served. tickets were \$6 each, and a handsome sum was realized.

The patronesses were Mrs. Robert M. Thompson. Mrs. Henry E. Howland, Mrs. John Terry, jr., Mrs. William S. Hoyt, Mrs. Benjamin Welles, Mrs. Henderson, Mrs. Wales, Mrs. Robertson, Mrs. Humphreys, Mrs. Wales, Mrs. Robertson, Mrs. Humphreys, Mrs. Henry G. Trevor, Mrs. Barney, Mrs. Frederick Betts, Mrs. Robert Walker, Ir. Mrs. Goodhule Llvingston, Mrs. Albert Siev ns. William Jay, Mrs. May, Mrs. Thomas H. Mrs. William Jay, Mrs. May, Mrs. Frederics Howard, Mrs. J. L. Kernochin, Ir. Mrs. Frederics Neilson, Mrs. De Lancey Nicoll and Mrs. Charles Brown.

REUNION OF SOLDIERS AND SAILORS, Ithaca N. Y., Aug. 20.—The annual reunion the Tompkins County Soldiers and Sallors' Association was held at Fenwick Beach, near this attraction was held at Fenwick Beach, near this attraction. to-day. Addresses were delivered by General seac. S. Catlin, of Brooklyn; Congressman Georg W. Ray, of Norwich, Conn., and others. A ful set of officers was chosen for the ensuing year.